CHIEF OF A STRANGE ARMY.

BROKEN - DOWN POLITICIANS LIVE BY THEIR WITS. WHITE

Earrison Appotate "Judge Ettey" to a Con-b suiship-Hejoicing Among the "Majora" and "Judges" at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-The Senate recently confirmed the nomination of "Judge William 6. Elley of Accomac county, Virginia, by gad, " to be Consul at Puerto Cabello Venezuela. This is in some respects one of the most remarkable appointments made by the Harrison Administration. "Judge" Biley is one of the best known and most interesting characters among the great army of broken-down poltilcians and cranks in the city of Washington. Personally he resembles nobody in the world so much as Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, sometimes known as the "Artful Dodger." He is not so gray and ancient looking as Mr. Dawes, but otherwise the likeness is remarkable. The Judge is a mediumsized man, with a spare frame, slightly stooped, a wrinkled face, and a voice compared with which Senator Joe Blackburn's is a gentle Bephyr. The Virginian is always dressed with eare, his makeup auggesting the shabby genteel, and he invariably carries a stout walking stick which he uses vigorously in his descriptions of the beauties of the capital, which he gives to the rural victims of his eloquence. The Judge has a brown, wrinkled visage, the toughpess of which, he sometimes claims, was caused by his long army service, but which probably owes its existence more to exposure to the hot suns of many Washington summers. He is a man who knows no fatigue, and can put in sixteen hours a day at story telling and social in-tercourse of various kinds, without causing the

least weariness to his iron constitution. "Judge" Riley is known to everybody who is at all familiar with the loungers of the hotels, public buildings, and street corners of the capital, and it is the greatest mystery to them all how he managed to wheedle the Administration into appointing him. The Virginia Republicans all declare they are not responsible for the appointment, and it is probable therefore that Secretary Blaine yielded on his own motion to the applicant's persistency. While everybody who knows the "Judge" laughs at the idea of his being appointed Consul at a real slive port like Puerto Cabello, the most severe critic will probably find it difficult to make any serious charge against him, as the old gentleman is more amusing than vicious. The "Judge" has had a long, not to say checkered, career in Virginia and Washington, and a volume could be written about his habits and manners and the entertaining tales of Setion which he relates to his friends and configing strangers. To begin with, he is the exalted commander-in-chief of that numerous and persistent army, victorious at all times. known as the Majors and Judges of Washington. He is the most conspicuous member of the entire order and rules his men with a rod of iron. Every one recognizes on sight the men who make up this gailant company, and their faces are as familiar to the habitués of Washington hotels as that of the crab man is to the pedestrians and householders. Although actually one of the most aged members of the order. Judge 'Rilley looks to be the youngest. His friends and companions are gray-headed. dispidated looking indivinuals, whose highly colored or extremely pale faces, accordiate to the way it strikes them, suggest their many hard tussles with John Barleycorn and adverse circumstances. The most constituous of them all besides the "Judge,' who, by the way, is said to be the only teptother in the army, is a gentleman, formerly a leading citizen of a Southern State, who has been the bosom friend of statesmen for fifty years. In his young manhood he was a proud, strong, handsome, talenied man, the life of many a social gathering, and a lawyer of good repute. He came to Washington, like many others have before him, with high hopes and ambitions, but as they are long since dead, he is now content to pass his days as one of the celebrated hotel Colonels.

The h adquarters of this noble band is at Willard's Hotel, where, throughout the afternoon and evening hours, they occupy conspicuous places on long lines of sofas that command an unobstructed view of the café. Here they relate their tales of woe, and watch with wary eye for the unsuspecting stranger who is seeking an appointment under the Administration, or who, for any other reason, is anxient to seeking an appointment under the Administration of the white as of the company, but when he escapes he is invariably haunted with sort of a conviction that he got nothing for something. "Judge" Riley is by all odds the most attractive member of the company, but when he escapes he is invariably haunted of their utter truthfulness. This Specimen of the broken-down politician came to Washington during the Administration, of Gen. Grant, bearing with him the evidences of the high position he had held in their came of iron. Every one recognizes on sight the men who make up this gallant company, and their

Republicana. He had been added to the second of the second of the second old days before the war, when he lived in style at his country place and the nearest of the second of the secon

give a day's service every week, but usually her attention is only required about once a forinight. On those mornings that she is expected it is customary for the lady to rise rather earlier than usual and have a hot tubbing before her attendant's arrival. This is done in preparation for the thorough massage treatment that is applied in scientific fashion. The woman kneads her patient from head to foot, working out incipient rheumatism, strengthening strained muscles, and tuning up every worn and irritated nerve. The process occuples two hours, allowing intervals of rest. But, as one enthusiastic advocate declared. It casts out seven devils, and, though limb as a rax, she always emerces an angel of sweet temper and patience.

Then comes a caseful pedicuring and manicuring, followed by shampooing, brushing, cluping, and treating the hair. New styles of coffure are tried, modified, and adapted to the lady's looks, with a lesson to malame's own servant thrown in. The maid is required to be suffail in such matters and bring all manner of suggestions to her employer's notice.

Her attention is next devoted to madame's facial condition. Buperfluous hairs are removed with delicate instruments, blemishes dectored, and wrinkles smoothed by a firm but gentle manipulation of the finger tips. By 10 clock, when luncheon is served, the mistress feels as though she were born again and fit to superintend a respectation of her wardrobe.

To this business the claver French woman devotes the afternoons. She romodels hats: redraces gowns, freshens rare laces, and gives valuable alvice in matters of home dresamaking. Her charges are 34 a day, and she is considered supplementary to the domestic who acisordinarily as lady's mail. In re-koning up current expenses, one rich woman asserted that the cooperative mail was to her a positive economy. She combines the cost of masseuse, hairdressor, manicure, pedicure, face do tor, and assistent milliner, all in the one salarr, without taking into copaideration the extra comfort of having the second in series by the sorte. These negroes the Judge always explains, were not the sommon, indifferent, every-day sort of slaves that belong to the noor white trash in Virginia. They were all ladies and gentlemen, and knew how to conduct themselves in a proper maner. They did not push themselves to the format they did not be format to small towns the man of familiar that the non-asiturity that the some side of Analysis and the second of the format they did not the Judge" with his virginia constitution and long experience with the indirectible viands of Washington hearding pouses and lunch counters. With a thankful heart and full of enthusiasm the gudge started for his far-off mission, where he made a great success, and became very popular with the natives, until one fatal Saturday afternoon, when he found occasion to mark haif a hun-ired or more of them with a charge of buckshot because they insisted on bathing in front of his palace door dressed only in the native costume of their country. The Judge might have escaped the wrath of these people even then, had he not been so unfortunate as to make the Queen herself one of the found occasion. The sudge might have escaped the wrath of these people even then, had he not been so unfortunate as to make the Queen herself one of the found of the country, and returned to Washington, when he found the not been so unfortunate as to make the Queen herself one of the found of the country, and returned to Washington, when he was the sum of the great of the great has no foundation in fact, but was disappointed each time, and never registed the sum of the foundation of the great has no foundation in fact, but was disappointed each time, and never registed the foundation of the gr A Very Bold Article that has Filled Gerwith his egg dance between insult of majesty and gross indecency that he has forgotten altogether how to use virile Saxon. The last number of the Preussische Jahrbücher, the North American Review of Germany, contains an article so scathing concerning the visit of the German Emperor in Bussia that every one the German Emperor in Bussia that every one in the empire is wondering why the publisher has escaped the imperial wrath.

"The most important event of the menth," says the article, "is the presence of the Emperor near Narva with the Crar. There he winesed a military review on the spot where the strangest of modern heroes won the most astounding of his victories. The victor, however, was not less currous than it should be surrous than it should be surrous than it should be surrous his surrous h in the empire is wondering why the publisher

The permitted and well that the Russian army and the permitted and the read that the Russian army and the permitted and the market had can be made of them or the bettimbed Hawing built theoremity trained contented with little field, and lyral beyond all others, the Bussian soldier is always ready and willing in every emergency.

highly artistic manner for a short time, bet finding that manual became a man of the antecedents and standing in the community to research and standing in the community of the control of ENGLISH DOCKERS' STRIKE.

INCIDENTS AND SKETCHES OF THE RECENT AGITATION.

Threats Against Entironds and Officials that were Carried Into Effect-Police and Soldiers Stoned-Women the Worst to Manage-Only Expertence Galace, London and Southampton dockers and coal porters would be hard to duplicate in America. They get less pay than American longshore men. They work longer hours, have larger families to support, and less to est. they are left alone they are not dan-gerous. When they are riled they are bad men. Until a few years ago dockers in England were little else than slaves. They had always been told that they had no rights and they didn't believe that they had. Then John Burns and William Sprow and other agi tators told them that they were men and ad-



then they have managed to keep England in a state of ferment. Although they get very little if any more pay than they did, and they work just as many hours, and have just as little to eat, they are not now slaves. The assertions manhood have taught their employers to remannood nave faurat their employers to re-spect them more and to treat them more like human beings. The dockers have unions like the American laborers, and they make de-mands in much the same way that American laborers tell their employers what they want. Sometimes they get what they demand, more often they do not, but they dare to demand just the same. ist the same.

In the recently ended strike of the dockers
t Nouthampton they made their most deter-nined fight for their rights. Violence was re-orted to, and of course the strikers were



DOCKERS' WIVES.

A NEW WRINKLE OF FASHION, The Co-operative Lady's Maid and the Ascontshing Things She Does, The cooperative ladies' maid is no longer an experiment. She is a highly accomplished fact, as many an overworked society woman has occasion to acknowledge by reason of her deft and invaluable ministrations. The half dozen young persons who compose the craft here in New York will rarely consent to go into the exclusive employ of any one patron. They

prefer a clientele of employers, and make more money by dividing their services between a score of great houses. As a rule they are graduates from the domestic ranks, and in all but one instance are French women, whose superior talents have raised them above the

The duties of this "visiting maid." as she is called, are numerous and complex, consisting chiefly in putting her mistress in order physically. For a handsome consideration she will

her attention is only required about once a

man Benders with Wonder.

The German editor has not been so busy

ordinary servant.

beaten, as strikers are in America when they resort to unlawful acta. The strike rivalled in picturesqueness and scenes of volence the big railroad strike in 1877, when troops from New York and New Jersey were sent out to Pittsburgh to quell rioters. Things went along smoothly until Sept. 8, when some of the strikers became impatient at the slow progress that was being made to settle the troubles, and they gathered in the railroad yards and threatened the train hands and made every effort to induce them to leave their work and join in the strike, although there was practically no common interest between the railroaders and themselves. Finally they prevented the trains from leaving the stations. Then another body of men took possession of the dock entrances



BEADY POB THE PROCESSION. give a day's service every week, but usually uld not permit the besses to go to their The police were thicker than blackoffices. The police were thicker than black-berries in a good season, and they charged and recharged on the two bodies, but made no headway except in working the crowds up to fighting temper. The Mayor became panick, and called out troops and fire engines. The firemen attached their hose to fire plugs and threw streams of water on the men. Then the Mayor got a copy of the Riot act, and stood on a keg or box and read it in a loud voice. The water and the policemen's clubs had taken all fear out of the men and they laughed at and series the official, and when he became tiresome to them they threw drayed fruit and stones and bricks and sticks at him. The



canon scannell speaking at a Mestino. troops arrived in due season, and fixed bayonets. The strikers inaghed at them and turned their batteries on them. They rained stones down on their heads, breaking the noises of a bloutenant or two and seriously wounding some of the privates. Finally they turned their attention to the Mayor again. He rerend the filotact, and they gave him something else to think about. They rushed to his store and smashed every bit of his property that they could find. They went to his house and threw stones at the windows and tors down his fender, They sise attacked his neighbors, and did all the damage they could to their property. The soldiers then loaded their arms with powder and builets. The Mayor told them to charge, and they rushed on the srikers, who his gered only long enough to see some of their members punctured with the shaip steel on the eniso the guns, and then fied. They tried to raily afterward, but did not succeed.

Balked in their efforts to stop travel on the railroads, and not being able to de more dame.



gon's pursue and our of the bolless Marsha, age in the land, the distort took to the water, hints were earl out to meet in oming stoom ships, and the companies id their best to induce the anions on heard to our thom in the strike. The wife of heard to our thom in the triby of his particle is a large of the store of heard to our thom in the triby of his particle is a large of the particle of the strike and coduces their to dealer. During the strike meetings were held in various places in Southampton and London. The agitators heat the strikers at lover SORE BURNE AND ONE OF THE BOILER MARRIM

ELEVENTH STREET IN ARMS.



ried in the line. The Queen was ridiculed and inhor glorified. Every time the police raided a gathering there was a fight, and when they interfered with meetings there was fighting. The Victoria rooms were used for many of the meetings, and always a bigger crowd gathered than could enter. More fighting was the outcome. The police charged on the strikers and drove them away with clubs. Sometimes at these meetings agitators were arrested and carted off to all. Then the scenes haffled description. These troubles of the police with the men, however, were nothing as compared with the trouble they had with the women of the strikers 'amilies. They gathered in sufficient force to frighten an average squad of policemen and then abused them with hard words. Sometimes, armed with sticks and stones, they made violent attacks. The police could only rush at their tormentors and try to push them away. They did not days to nee their clubs for 'sear of copular indignation. The only thing the dockers gained by the strike was experience. SOLDIERS BEHIND THE DOCK GATE.

BUSK TO TACKLE THE WEATHER. How the Bureau May Be Organized After the Transfer Next Year.

The President, in his latest annual message to Congress, recommended that the Signal Corps be separated from the Weather Bureau. the former to perform merely military duties, and the latter be transferred to the Agricul-tural Department and continue as a Meteorological Bureau and perform the same duties that now devolve upon it as a branch of the War Department, Such a change had been contemplated in making the head of the Agricultural Department a Cabinet officer, but the bill recommending the change or transfer failed to pass during the last year of ex-President Cleveland's term, when the Agricultural Department was made a Cabinet office. The separation of these bureaus is to be on July 1, 1891, and it is optional with the President whether or not the present Chief, Signal Officer, Gen. A. W. Greely, shall remain at the head of the Weather Bureau after the transfer. The bill provides that, by consent of the Presdent, four officers, expert in the preparation of weather forecasts, may, temporarily, pending the training of a sufficient number of civilian experts for forecasting, be assigned to duty at the Weather Bureau; that the enlisted force. or such portion as may be necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the Weather Bureau, and the compensation and force. as constituted on June 30, remain the same. In the Signal Corps after June 30 are to

In the Signal Corps after June 30 are to be in addition to the present Chief Signal Officer, Brig. Gen. A. W. Greety, one Major, four Capthins, and four First Lieutenants, the places to be filled preferably from those officers now serving with the Signal Corps, or those in the line whose services have been equally long and efficient, I his generally conceded that these fat offices are to be filled about as follows: Capt. James Allen as Major; Capts. Dunwoody, Craig. Story, and Lieut. Kilbourn as Captains, the two latter pow serving with their regiments, but forecast Officers under Gen. Myer, and Lieuts. Mitchell, Ghassford, Waish, and Beall, now in the Signal Corps, as First Lieutenants. Fifty well-trained Sergeants are to be under their command and be stationed at the various mintary posts throughout the country. The remaining ten Second Lieutenants now in the Signal Corps and to the line of the army.

How the Signal Corps and weather Bursau became associated is not generally understood. The Signal Corps of the United States Army was first organized on June 27, 1860, by the appointment of Assistant Surgeon Albert J. Myer to the rank of Major and Signal Officer in was first organized on June 27, 1800, by the appointment of Assistant Surgeon Albert J. Alyer to the rank of Major and Signal Officer in the regular army. Under him the Volunteer Signal Corps was organized. It rendered efficient service during the war, and clearly proved the value of military signalling. An act of Congress, approved July 20, 1866, recognized the importance of the Signal Corps by appointing a Chief Signal Officer, with a staff of six officers and 100 men. There was no change in the status of the corps until an act of Congress, approved Feb. 9, 1870, required the Secretary of War to provide for the taking of meteorological observations at military stations in the interior of the continent and at other points in the States and Secoust of the of meteorological observations at military Stations in the interior of the continent and at other points in the States and see coast of the approach and force of storms. The third Signal Officer was selected by the Secretary of War to carry on the work. On June 20, 1878, Congress increased the number of men to 450, and provided for the appointment of two Sergeants from the Signal Corps to be Second Lieutenants. Such appointments were made until 1886, after which no appointments were made through some misconstruction of the law. On the death of Gen. Myer. Gen. W. B. Hazen assumed charge of the combined Signal Corps and Weather Bureau and nhis death Gen. A. W. Greely, who has served with the Signal Corps as one of Gen. Myer's officers and to-day is well known as "the exploror," was appointed by President Cleveland to fill the vacancy. The Bignal Corps at the present time comprises one Brigadier-General. 14 Second Lieutenants, 125 Sergeants, 20 corporals, and 175 privates. Very few men among the number have served in the line of the army. They are mostly graduates of our highest deleges, and they enlisted with the understanding that they were to serve with the meteorological branch of the Signal Corps.

The work requires skill and education in the science of meteorology, and it takes long and practical experiences to make a successful forecasts officer.

It is believed that under the orders of the Secretary of Agriculture the predictions of

casts officer.

It is believed that under the orders of the little believed that under the predictions of weather as is now being tested by Gen. Greely, will result in the various stations throughout the country issuing predictions for the States in which they are situated instead of from a distant point or central office.

AUTUMN LEAV LUNCHES. main in the Country.

Autumn leaf luncheons are tremendously popular just now among the country cottagers who refuse to be allured cityward until driven from their retreats by the first biting frosts of winter. The men have most of them returned to their business offices and clubs, so the girls elect midday and afternoons in which to frolic, and get up many charming feasts and fetching toilets solely for their own delectation. A vory picture-que affair was given at Mount Desert the other day by a prospective debutants, who entertained fourteen huds preparing to bloom for the sensor the '91, it being the first of October, desertaines and costumos were eloquent of the gio less of fall follage.

Ornamenting the centre of the highly-polished mahogany tuble was a white rike square on which a good spider web had been etched in floss with richly-tinted autumn leaves, that had the appearance of being carelessly caught in the yellow alk het.

A big bowl of holemian amber was tilled with super's yellow plumes of the full blown golden rod, at the arry that and white were of floring name. The crystal and white were at yellow and led the servor, carriously enough was in every varie g shade of less through desertated by the ments of our flosters with what help trong, dichase mas dullers, pods of feathering mile weed, and finited apprayed briar. They orime in leaves floated in the amber flager be wis that rested on doylies duplicating the cides we become piece.

The menu cards were of scarlet sike out and colored by represent a stray of minus, head leaf was a picture in fiscil, bearing the team of a single dish, and being site bed to the men branch by realists etems of ruther, it oward as though they had been freehily broken from the tree and of the reverse tiery a companied big correspondent of the sensor ruther, it oward as though they had been freehily broken from the tree and of the reverse tiery a companied big correspondent of the sensor ruther, it oward as though they had been freehily broken from the tree and of the ruther of the heavesting time in charge and server of single dish, and theng attached to the men branch by realists etems of ruther, it oward as though they had been freehily broken from the tree and of the sensor ruther, it oward as though they had been freehily broken from the tree and of the sensor ruther, and were in these of the woll and the part of the sensor and were introduced in toilets solely for their own delectation. A very picture-que affair was given at Mount Desert

Haw a Cheen Staling Lodging House Wee That eminently respectable stretch of Eleventh street between Broadway and University place is in a dudgeon over the eccentric and 'coarse and vulgar" departure of one of its several property owners.

On both sides of the way this block, from the Hotel St. Denis to the Hotel Albert, is lined with high-stooped, heavily corniced, brown-stone front houses. These, for the most part, are boarding establishments that entertain a gentle and superior class of folk. The rates are well sustained, references are required. the most exemplary deportment is exacted. and the hope and ambition of the street is to be fashionable. In the midst of all this effort against the

grossness of things, one householder has

sprung a mine. The house No. 59 is owned by

Mr. Paul Sonntag of the firm of Sonntag & Beyer, dealers in furs at 493 Broadway, a rich

and prosperous gentleman. The structure con-

forms perfectly with the style of the quarter-

and prosperous gentleman. The structure conforms perfectly with the style of the quarter—brown-stone front, of five stories, high stoop and copen area—being a part of a smooth facile nearly a block long. As exclusive as the street may be it is not escaping the overflow of trade from Broadway and shops are struggling for a foothofd there. Mr. bonntas is a promoter of this incursion of tradic, and purchased No. 59 with the avowed intention of converting it into a magazine of trade. To that end he designed to change the residential character of the front, and move it three feet in advance of the common house line. This, it appears, under the law he could do with the consent of his fellow owners. These, however, when approached for the grant of their consent, were prompt in withholding it, and answered the appeal only with the most emphatic protest. Nothing could bend them. The house must maintain its present line of front. It was when having exhausted every resource of persuasion and entreaty that Mr. Sonntag determined upon a course which has furnished the text for comment over the length and breadth of the neighborhood.

One morning about three weeks ago the residents of the quarter awoke to discover that No. 59, which had been tenantiess for several weeks, was occupied. Interest immediately quickened to learn the persons and character of the tenants. Mrs. Dibble, from her window in the elegant "Elisworth," next door, remarked to her neighbor, Mrs Sharpley, that the new arrivals were at least patriotic, for before any furniture of the house had arrived, three flags fluttered in a row from the upper windows. Two of these were duly the ensign of the republic, but the central and largest one was a queer green, red, and white rag that had never been seen at the celebrations of Christmas Fourth of July St. Patrick's Day, or any other of the canonical festivals that the neighborhood knew of. A settled suspicion found its way into the gentle intelligence of both Mrs. Dibble and Sharpley, That suspicion was promptly kin brown-stone front, of five stories, high stoop

1. Plane 10 cts.

A liberal translation of this sign sets forth the fact that the munsion has become a restaurant and lodging house for Italian emigrants, to whom a tariff is extended of 15 cents for the first floor and 10 cents for the second floor. The success of the establishment was instantances and immense. The lodgers were numerous and immense. The lodgers were numerous and immense. The lodgers were numerous and their joy knew no bounds, short of macaroni festivais and midnight musicales. The cats in the neighborhood, who had heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the serenade business, adjourned sine die. Consternation and chagrin viet for first place among the emotions of the highly respectable dwellers of the street. Little by little rumors of the cause of the event losked out, and anathemas loud and long are heaped upon the head of Mr. Sonntag, whils strongly suspected of having renied the house to these unwelcome tennats for revenge.

A tailor, occupying No. 63, said yesterday to a reporter of THE Sun; "Mr. Sonntag, when seen, said: "The house is for saie. I bound it as a business speculation, and intended to convert tinto a business block. This is frustrated by the obstinacy of adjoining property owners. There is neither spite nor revenge in this. It is purely a matter of business. I could not afford to left the property siand idle. These people offered me the pice, and they are there." Then said Mr. Sonntag, with a significant twinkle in his eye: "What do the neighbors and? It's the best 10 and 15 cent house in the town." Then said Mr. There are four churches in the neighborhood, but despite their beneficent influence, oh, how the people swear.

Who Speed Through Up-town Drives, New York women who all summer have their own horses, and, trotting over country turnpikes have experienced the delight of guiding fast roadsters, are reluctant indeed to yield up the reins now that the Park and victorias are once more to the fore. Some, in fact, have announced their intention of doing steady driving all winter, using dog carts, Lenox phaetons, and drags, with single, double, and tandem teams. They will rather avoid crowded thoroughfares and the Mall, but up the Riverside Drive and on quiet streets it will be no uncommon sight to meet a score or more of fair jehus. With this end in view women are studying up the matter of ap-

proved driving toilets.

To be taut and trim and fit is an imperative decree for those who aspire to good form, and no better model for the perfectly gowned girl can be found than in Miss Fannie Bostwick of Fifth avenue. Bhe is well known as one of the Fifth avenue. She is well known as one of the cleverest lady whips in NewYork, and, stepping into her park phaeton behind her thoroughbred chestnuts, she is as danty a little figure as one would care to see. When diessed for driving, Miss Reswick usually wears a navy bus of the polks dotted in tiny white specks. The skirt is sheath shaped and fits close, without fold or drapery. A vest of the polks dots buttons up smoothly to a small V just below the chin. Here a four-inhand tie of blue and white to match barely allows the tips of her stiff light color to escape. A silver sporting pin is stuck into the cravat, and one notices that there are counting little designs of crops, spurs, and stirrups eched on the small flat sliver vest buttons. With this containes that there are counting little designs of crops, spurs, and where the line of white shows below the coat shew linked buttons of sliver horseshoes shine. Miss Bostwick encases her hands in loose wristed English dogskin gloves. Her shows are flat heeled with long square toes. A little round tarpaulin hat, a blue tissue veil, and her toile is complete. Older women who in the costumes. Many of them wear brown in the rounds gowns, small, close-fitting bournets, light veils, and heavy gloves. cleverest lady whips in New York, and, stepping

KERO HORK A MONOCLE,

The Bouble Eyegines, Though, is Only Sin Hundred Years Old. Spectacles were invented just 800 years ago this fall. The use of glass to aid the sight of defective eyes is, however, much older. Nerlooked through a concave glass in watching the gladistorial games, and many other hatorical men of his day were dependent on sim flur devices for lengthe sing their sig t. Till the latter part of the thirteenth century only the single glass was in use. In 1290 the double glass was invented some say, by Saivino dogil Armaji; others, by the monk Alexander of Spina. In the fourteenth century spectacles were used quite frequently by the very wealthy and high born, sithough they were still a same that they were betteathed by wills with at the curborate care that marked the disposition of a festial seater. This has Antenius of latin, who presented to the helical with a marked the disposition of a festial seater. The has not come of the disposition of a festial seater. The host and the festion who may refused to hear him, gave to the part according to the legand, not only his oil these but also his spectacles. Which were very expensive, were made in itself, isomewhat interthe manufacture of cheaper glasses apraing up in Holland, and it spread late in the fourteenth contary to dermany. Somewhat interthe manufacture of cheaper glasses apraing up in Holland, and it spread late in the fourteenth contary to dermany. Somewhat interthemory acquired fappe for their glasses between 1490 and 1500, for many care glasses were used only as means of a large that the factor of the oil of the factor of the spread appropriate allow the transfermation of the oil distribute and account of the oil distribute and section of the contact and prompts allow the transfermation of the oil distribute and sections of the careful.

BOPS ARE FEW; BEER TO GO UP. The Crop this Tear to Scant and the No.

This year's hop crop is harvested and the sup ply is short. The quantity of new hops which will be offered in the market during the coming year will fall below the figure at which the annual average consumption is placed. Prices are higher now than they havebeen since 1882. and the farmer who had foresight enough to raise a big crop now views with satisfaction the golden heaps of the fragrant flower which he will convert pretty soon into smaller beaps of golden cash. The scarolty of the supply has as yet caused no interest save among dealers in that product, but the moment it begins to

of golden cash. The secroity of the supply has as yet caused no interest save among dealers in that product, but the moment it begins to affect brewers and arouses the horrible suspicion that the price of beer may go up, it will rise to a matter of national interest. And it may as well be said right here that ale brewers have already begun to consider the outlook, which means to them. "Let's see if we can't put ale up a bit."

The present failing off in the supply is a repetition of what happened sight years aro, and is due to similar causes. It costs a former from 10 to 12 cents to grow a pound of hops. In the year 1859, prices were so low that it hardy raid him to raise any hops at all as he could sell them at a profit of only a lew cents, or only at or af price. Foll happened that many farmers stopped growing them altogether, and that others raised lose than was their custom and of an inferior quality. The result of this was that when the crop of 1822 was harrosted it was found that there was not enough to supply the demand for the next year.

The moment the truth of this was established prices to be a few jumps, and before any, no fully realized the condition of the market the rates had gone as high as \$1.25 a pound. Then there was great wailing among tarmes who hails' tany hops to sell, and, by those who hail, there were many fortunes made. Of course this was an incentive to the greater cultivation of hops, which was shown in the very larke crops raised the world over in 1883, 1834, and 1835. In 1838 the crop in New York State, which up to that time had always been the centre of the hop raising industry in this country, was almost a hailure, and since that our State has had to hustle to hold its own with the Pacille slope, to which a large part of the industry was transferred. During the last five years there has been an immense increase all over the world in the consumption of been making proportionate strides, it now looks as though the demand were once more to outstrip the supply. For as could easily ha



Carmen Sylva, who is now forty-seven, is the daughter of Prince Herman of Wied. When

Carmen Sylva, who is now forty-seven, is the daughter of Prince Herman of Wied. When very young she delighted in joining in the play of children of the humbler class, and she yearned to attend the village school, more especially in the class for singing. One fine morning she set off with the farmers' children to school; the singing class began, and the new puril sang so lustily, and opened her pretty mouth so wide that a farmer's daughter placed her hand over her mouth thinking it undignited for a princess to make so much noise! Soon a Jüger came in search of the truant, and this was the first and last time that Carmen Sylva went to school. In 1861 Princess Elizabeth passed some time at the Court of Berlin, making the acquaintance of Prince Charles in rather a romautic manner; for her foot alloped on going hastily down a staircase, the gallant young Lieutenant caught her in his arms, and saved her from an unly fall. At the time when she appeared at the court of the Czar, Carmen Sylva possessed a tail and finely moulded figure, large blue dreamy eyes with a world of poetry in their clear depths, a classical mouth whose graceful curves assemed for med but for smiles, rows of pearly teeth a finely out nose, a profusion of light wavy hair, and exquisitely formed hands.

Carmen Sylva adds to her talent for reading aloud the talent of talking. It has been said that any one having the honor of a long conversation with her would wish to take down in shorthand, or by the sid of a phonograph, every word the Queen said. This is so even when trivial matter is the subject. But when poetry or literature is the subject. But when poetry or literature is the work from her nen which was given to the world was "Lee Fensées d'une lieine," which came out in Paris, Next appeared "Bürme," a collection of roomes, published in Bonn, which was followed by a volume of "Peleach Legends," more fancifully styled "From Carmen Sylva's Realm." One pleasing trait may be noted apropos of these royal essays in literature in a Majery disdained to

About "The Wife":
Among savages the woman is a beast of burden, among Tarks an article of luxury, among Europeans both.
The lady of the great world saidom remains the wife of her own husband:
A woman about possess great wirtue, for it often happens that she sat to provide snough for both herself and her husband.

Of love Carmen Sylva says:
True love knows notaling of forgiveness, for if one
forgives one loves no longer.
The leadouty of those who love us is a flattery.
If usload and wife should never coase to make love to
each other a little. Effect are a few more general reflections:

each other a little.

Effects are a few more general reflections:

Trac happiness is—duty it takes hundreds of excessing its to combine our happiness.

How unharpy must that man be seen attempts twice to take the own has been attempts one wind often hard to dude little less scrubbing and more than the three tending in him.

Carmen Sylva begins her literary work before it is day. She disturbs no one neither his disjustly now even a mald. She lights her own samp, and works unto the cun brings more light. This is very cordinal to her friends, who are made to feel theroughly at home. While the king has a founders for wearing his mining maken at disease less of the places it keeps the friends was mining the analysis of the place of the profess for the full dispussion and the trees the children of the work people engaged on the building of the place were secured ones to run forward and hiss the royal head. On the security she had the parents so tags, and the justical fields in her parents so tags, and the justical head on the range of the histories in her parents so tags, and the justical her is not prove of highling that the security is an interest of the remain of the was to and the place when the own has a first and and the security of his first and the security of his places with may actical sellar includes and the security of the security of the place of the secure of the place and the case is a capital of the women of the united of the was secured of the women of the united of the was secured of the women of the own in the security of the security of the secure of the places and the places with may actical sellar includes and the places.

A YEAR'S NAVAL PROGRESS.

SHIPS, OUNS, ENGINES, EXPLOSIVES, AND ELECTRICAL DEVICES.

How All Maritime Countries are Striving to Increase Their Power on the Seasoned How Science Comes to Their Aid. The Office of Naval Intelligence at Washington issues every summer a volume which describes the leading points of advance in naval development made in all parts of the world during the twelve months previous. The latest publication in this series gives a re-markable exhibit of this progress, which, in

fa t. continues at such a rate that in several cases the standard of advance has been carried far ahead of the point indicated by this volume while it has been in course of preparation and passing through the press. In our country, for example, we find a record of the armored cruiser now under construction at Philadelphia, whose displacement has been increased from 7,500 to 8,150 tons; we find also that the battery of the Monterey is be changed to two 12-inch and two 10-inch guns, and that her steel armor will have a complete belt 13 inches thick, besides 14 inches on the forward barbette, 11% on the after one, and 8 inches on the sloping shields over the guns. We find that the Puritan is to have 14-inch barbette armer instead of 12-inch, as at first contemplated. But to these facts must be added from the news of the day the contracts new in preparation for four ships far surpass-

ing any of those here spoken of. The displace-

ment of three of them will be in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons each, and their maximum

armor will be 18 inches, while they will carry

four 13-inch guns each, besides four 8-inch

and four 6-inch. The remaining vessel, a protected cruiser, will be 1,800 tons larger than the largest new under construction, and will be guaranteed to make 21 knots. England will have begun or completed be-fore next M arch all but ten of the thirty-eight vessels contained in her new naval programme. Of these the most important are first-class tattle ships of 14,150 tons each. The Hood, the Royal Sovereign, the Bepulse, the Bamillies, the Resolution, the Bevenge, and the Royal Oak of this class are mentioned in this volume, and the last four are to be ready in 1893. The 3,000-ton protected cruisers of the Medea or "M" class have been severely crisicised for lack of speed in proportion to horse power. An interesting success has been made by J. S. White's "turnabout" torpedo catcher, engined by Bellis & Co., which is a further development of the Swift type, and made in an hour's run, under forced draught, a

mean speed of 21.46 knots. Of six torpedo boats recently built by Yarrow five reached a mean speed of 22% knots on a three-hours' run, with 20 tons on board, and the remaining

England, with an average variety consumption of the work of the second for a weather consumption of the work of the second for a weather consumption of the construction of the second for the second for

has ordered a 1,200-ton steel vessel in Europe.

In naval machinery, navat from the construction and experiments connected with the supply of motive power to the new vessels, the chief point noted during the year is the degree of distavor into which forced draught, has failed on secount of its injury to tubes and the others, nature and an expense not precipicable in ordinary service, is resorted to least the control of the injury to tubes and the others, nature and an expense not precipicable in ordinary service, is resorted to least a dashed in ordinary service, is resorted to least of assistant fraginer like of the navy concludes that, if experiments now going on prove successful forced draught will be supplianted by induced draught.

In ordinares and armor one of the most important events of the year has just occurred in the trials and practical failure of the victories illeton games and the tests of the new Capte and other high-lower rapid-fire game. In discussing the injury of the heavy lengths game. Lieut, southerland says:

"We can leed saie in assiming the new latter of the heavy latter and other high-lower rapid-fire games. In discussing the injury of the heavy latter and other high-lower rapid-fire games in the year showed it to have a much higher muzzie energy than the corresponding followed the property of the state of the saie in the year showed it to have a much higher muzzie energy than the corresponding followed the property of the two others.

High angle fire has been practised of late in foreign countries, usually with large howitzers. The Canet game at Havre, soem to be very successful. They, like some Schneider game, have been especially constructed for smokeless powders. The various rapid-fire game, have an observable of the graph of the game at the waster of the game and the Nordenfoldt have all been representative for the property of the game and the property of the game and